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SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The European War Has Disappeared. Kansas City Is Still a "Good Place to Live In"

DEATH OF MORALES

IT PUT AN END TO THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTION.

HE WAS CAPTURED IN A CAVE

SICK FROM HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE AND SOON DIED.

His Demise Was the Last of a Series of Stirring Events in the Turbulent Republic—Morales Was a Conspicuous Figure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The state department today received a cablegram from Minister Hunter at Guatemala telling of the dramatic death of General Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

"On August 19th the general was captured by the government forces and 500 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of the revolution were saved from destruction. The capture was aided without force by Captain Fagan, of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of British, German and United States ministers.

"Morales retreated before national troops to Cuchumatanes mountains, where he had been hiding for several days without food and ill from hunger, fatigue and exposure. The commanding general ordered him summoned, but he died on the way at San Sebastian last night at 11. This is the end of the revolution."

The tragic end of General Morales, as reported to the state department, is but the last of the series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks. Morales gathered together a good sized band along the Mexican border, and made his appearance at the large town of Ocosingo. Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousands of coffee and put them to the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary army.

Sorries were made along the harbor front and many other craft burned and destroyed. One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States consul and other consular officials there to the sum of \$1500.

The condition of affairs has been reported to the state department from time to time and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities, to put an end to the depredations. There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican minister's wife and his consequent absence from Washington. Ordinarily, the United States is represented in Guatemala by a minister, but owing to the war with Spain, all our affairs have been required elsewhere. It is for this reason probably that the foreign representatives, including those of the United States, United Kingdom and of the British naval commander at Ocosingo.

This has proved effective, according to the report just received from Minister Hunter, as the revolution is ended with the capture and death of General Morales. The latter detected the plot against Barrios, his revolutionary chief, and was killed. Barrios was assassinated, being succeeded by President Cobarrubias. It was thought the death of Barrios would mark the end of the success of Morales' revolutionary movement. It culminated in the raids of the last few weeks and finally in the capture of the noted revolutionary chief. Among the United States officials here it is said that Morales' death will meet with approval. Central American affairs, which has not been quiet for some time, have been quieting to the widest possible extent. He was about 45 years old, a man of education and of marked force of character.

LONDON TIMES ON CUBA.

Circumstances Foreseen Which May Force Permanent Occupation by the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times this morning says editorially that it foresees circumstances which may compel the United States to a permanent occupation of Cuba, and adds: "If America is prepared to undertake the responsibility of the government of the whole Philippine group, it is hard to see how for some time she can legitimately interfere in the affairs of the Philippines, a very serious state of things might ensue, because it would not be easy to dispute the right of other powers to intervene in the affairs of the Philippines. Therefore, difficulties will be avoided by American annexation. In any case, no European power is likely to oppose the United States as easy to cope as Japan."

FILES A CLAIM FOR \$5,000.

California Whose Home Was Demolished by Soldiers Demands Pay for It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Zero I. Thomas, whose home near the Presidio was badly wrecked by a mob of soldiers last Monday, has filed a claim for \$5,000 with Brigadier General Miller, which he claims is due as compensation for the damage done to his property and for the injuries inflicted on his wife and children by the infuriated soldiers, who were trying to gain possession of his son in a barroom, striking a soldier in a barroom, says General Miller will consider the complaint.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Cannon Said to Have Been Assured That None Will Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, who has been in Washington since Congress adjourned, will leave for his home in a day or two, having received positive assurance that there will be no extra session of the senate this fall, as had been feared.

Senator Cannon believes that an extra session will follow adjournment on March 4.

Texas Volunteers Mutiny.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 19.—The volunteer troops now garrisoning at Fort Sam Houston mutinied this morning at breakfast and marched off to the food furnished in order as a protest against the food furnished them. The matter is now under investigation.

Haverly a Voluntary Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—John H. Haverly, who was well known years ago as a theatrical manager and especially in connection with negro minstrelsy, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of \$22,725 and assets nominally \$15,000.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF.

Customs Duties Somewhat Lower Than Those Recently Put Into Effect in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The president today issued the following executive order carrying into effect the tariff regulations for Porto Rico, which were promulgated by the state department today:

"Executive Order, August 19, 1898. "By virtue of the authority vested in me as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States of America, I hereby order and direct that, upon the occupation and possession of any parts and places in the island of Porto Rico, the following duties and taxes, to be levied and collected as a military contribution, and the regulations for the administration thereof, shall take effect and be in force in the ports and places so occupied.

"Questions arising under said tariff and regulations shall be decided by the general in command of the United States forces in that island.

"Necessary and authorized expenses for the administration of said tariff and regulations shall be paid from the collections thereunder.

"Accounts of collections and expenditures shall be kept and rendered to the secretary of war.

"The tonnage and landing charges are practically the same as provided in the Cuban regulations, but the duty on sugar, the customs duties are lower. The duty on sugar is 50 cents on each ton of merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez, for harbor improvements, is continued.

MARION BUTLER GIVES UP.

National Populist Chairman Said to Have Surrendered to Middle-of-the-Roaders.

HOUSTON, TEX., Aug. 19.—In a speech at the big Populist encampment at Greenville today, Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, national chairman of the Populist party, surrendered to the middle-of-the-roads or anti-fusionists. He declared that, as national chairman, he would promise that there would be no trades or combines with either of the old parties before the next national convention and that he would call that convention at least a month before the Democratic or Republican conventions convened, and thus prevent any opportunity of fusion. He referred to the "Omaha agreement" which is an agreement between himself and Milton Park, of Dallas, the leader of the middle-of-the-road element.

ENGLAND BUYING COAL.

American Firm Has Secured a Contract for Stocking Her Coal-Loading Stations.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 19.—There have been shipped from Norfolk, in British boats, several cargoes of Pocahontas coal, aggregating 20,000 tons. They have gone to eleven different coaling stations, belonging to England, and it has been believed that England was stocking stations in the event of possible war. To-day it leaked out that this was not a military move, but a commercial one. The Pocahontas coal company is asserted by one of its employees to have practically admitted that its unlimited contract with the British government for coaling her stations all over the world had been secured, and the work has just fairly commenced. The stations to which the coal has been sent are: St. Michael's, in the Azores; Kingston, Jamaica; Singapore, India; Capetown, Africa; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Cape Verde; St. Lucia, B. W. Indies; Buenos Aires, Argentina; St. Paul de Loana, Africa; and London, England. The coal, carried in 3,150 tons of coal, the India, carried 3,150 tons of coal.

NO LACK OF CANDIDATES.

Selection of a Sponsor for the Battleship Wisconsin Will Be No Easy Task.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the battleship commission at the Pfister hotel all the members, consisting of Senator Stebbins, of Anaheim, Dr. Reynolds, of Genoa Lake, and Julius Beyer, of Milwaukee, were present.

It was expected that the commission would at this time select the young lady who is to stand sponsor for the battleship Wisconsin in the launching next November. The commission, however, adjourned without coming to any decision.

Names are coming in from every quarter, and members find they will have a heavy task before them. The state of the present which the state will commission was discussed, and it was decided to present a library, as has been suggested to select the usual conventional silver service.

In addition to this, however, the state will give the battleship a handsome badge, the symbol of Wisconsin, with the state motto of "Forward" placed over it. The battleship will be launched on Friday in September to decide who shall christen the ship.

DAVIS EXPECTS TO ATTEND.

He Is Ill, but He Hopes to Be Well Before the St. Louis Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(Special.) Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, is acting secretary of the interior during the absence of Secretary Bliss, who has gone to New York to represent the president at the naval parade. Mr. Davis has been quite ill for several days, but expects to leave for St. Louis Sunday afternoon, to attend the Missouri Republican state convention. If his physician will consent to his undertaking the trip, he will be able to attend the convention, he was told by a St. Louis correspondent. "I will take no part in any contests among my candidates," he said. "We all look for a harmonious convention."

CHOATE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Will Be at the Head of the American Bar Association During the Coming Year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The concluding session of the American Bar Association today was devoted to the consideration of the amended report of the committee on federal courts, of which Edmund Wetmore, of New York, is chairman, and which was finally adopted, after a long and interesting discussion.

These officers were elected: Joseph H. Choate, New York, president; John Hinkley, Baltimore, secretary; and Francis Rowle, Philadelphia, treasurer.

This evening the annual banquet of the association was held at the Grand Union hotel. Covers were laid for 165.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

It Is Said They Are in Print and That They Are Not Sensational.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—It is reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck has hidden himself for the purpose of correcting the proofs for the purpose of correcting the proofs of his father's memoirs, which were prepared with the assistance of Dr. Chrysen, the late ex-chancellor's secretary, and Professor Bucher.

It is alleged on good authority, however, that the memoirs contain no startling disclosures, though they are likely to provoke interesting comments from other actors in the events narrated.

SPAIN TO HAGGLE.

SHOWS A DISPOSITION TO FIGHT HARD FOR ADVANTAGE.

LOOKING FOR TRADING STOCK.

HOPES TO UNLOAD THE BULK OF THE CUBAN DEBT.

Will Claim Compensation for Public Works in Cuba—Objects to Considering Manila as Having Surrendered—Interview With Sagasta.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is rumored that the government will instruct the Cuban commission to present a strong case for the recognition of Spanish claims for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of adding upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1898.

The papers advocate the strengthening of Ceuta and Andalusian ports, in anticipation of Anglo-Russian eventualities.

The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event, the government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the command of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

The cabinet council to-night decided to appoint General Gonzalez Parrado, second in command in Cuba; Rear Admiral Luis Navaro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Governor General Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallanino shall be one of the commissioners.

The peace commissioners have not been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to bid a cabinet crisis.

Liberal publicists remarks made by Senor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the premier as follows:

"From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation; but the United States declined to agree to making a step further in advance."

"The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each minister may make any observation which he deems proper. In Havana, whither I will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance for the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph."

"In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the great Antilles; but there will remain the question of the offices and all our property. There are laws before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, whither I will continue to be treated in daily cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance for the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph."

"Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a base of discussion and agreement regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other problems of greater importance there is a preliminary question to be discussed."

"According to international law, a suspension of hostilities has been signed and the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety, and we give it great attention, but we are still awaiting the information demanded from General Sagasta, which has not yet reached us on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hong Kong."

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accord with information from other sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style. The public is still anxious for an explanation of Governor General Augustin's mysterious departure from Manila, but its curiosity is not likely to be satisfied for some time, the government declining to say anything.

The indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubling the agitation for convoking the cortes, and it is said that Senor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the cortes and a series of debates during peace negotiations.

It is possible that the cortes will meet after the elections to the councils general about the middle of September.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid gives the gist of an interview with Senor Sagasta, similar to that published in El Liberal, adding that the peace commission will arrange for treaties by which Spanish goods will obtain advantages in Cuba and Porto Rico in exchange for similar advantages given the Americans in the Philippines.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The government has appointed a Spanish commission to consider a definite basis for a treaty of peace. The personnel of the commission, however, is not announced. It is reported that the questions to be discussed are as follows:

"First—The form of government to be established in Cuba.

"Second—Indemnity for war and navy material mutually agreed on by the two nations.

"Third—Conditions of time and for the evacuation by troops and volunteers, with the material agreed on.

"Fourth—The recognition of property of all kinds of all Spanish citizens and guarantees to be offered them during their stay in the island.

"Sixth—The form of government to be established in Cuba."

MUTINY IN CAMP.

AN ARKANSAS REGIMENT RISES IN OPEN REBELLION.

WANTS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

OFFICERS HAD ASKED FOR ORDERS TO GO TO CUBA.

Regiment Refused to Turn Out for Dress Parade and Had the Active Sympathy of the Fifth Missouri—Major Stark Interfered.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., Aug. 19.—(Special.) For half an hour or more this afternoon the Second Arkansas was in a state of mutiny. Many of the men threw down their arms, refused to turn out for drill and openly declared they would not go to Cuba. Augmented by the men of the Fifth Missouri, who arrived there at least a thousand howling, shouting men beyond control in the lines of the Arkansas command. Colonel Cook was sent for and the Missourians were called to their own lines by the sounding of the assembly. It speaks worlds for both men and officers of the two regiments that, an hour afterwards, there was not even a sign of the trouble.

The trouble was precipitated by the arrival of a copy of the Arkansas Democrat, containing the text of a telegram which officers of the regiment had sent to the secretary of war, asking that the regiment be selected for service abroad, and announcing its willingness to go. Members of the ranks declared the representation was false. During the day there were talks of taking concerted action this morning, but a general order calling out 15,000 troops for a sham battle included the Second Arkansas and so choked off the trouble for the time being.

The custom of the regiment is to hold regimental drill and dress parade every night at 5:30, this being a general order in the division and not a matter of choice with the commander of the regiment. It was decided that after the fatigue of the day the men should be allowed to sleep until 6 o'clock until after noon, the men would not drill. This was kept from the officers, but news got out that, in company H, a petition was being circulated for signatures addressed to the president of the United States, asking that, instead of being sent to Cuba, the regiment be mustered out.

The adjutant of this battalion, made his way into the tent in which it was kept for signatures, and, seizing it, tore it up and threw it on the floor.

The Second Arkansas and Fifth Missouri lay side by side, and contrary to the rule of this great camp, are fast friends. The troubles of one regiment are affairs of the Missouri. The Arkansas hurried to tell the Missourians that their petition was no word to the Missouri that they had made up their minds not to turn out for dress parade, the suggestion being carried to the men of the two regiments who gathered together in a mob and flatly refused to turn out.

In the meantime, their company officers had heard of the plan and so assembly for that night was sounded. By reason of that resort the men, beyond expressing determination not to drill further, committed no offense. Dress parade of the Missourians being over, the men could not get to the Missouri that they had refused to drill and the Arkansas refused to drill by cheers from the Arkansas, and after informing the Missourians they had refused to drill and the Arkansas refused to drill.

The men of the two regiments got together and held a war dance. Then it was Major Stark, commanding the Fifth Missouri, sounded the assembly and got his men in command in hand, and the Arkansas officers were left to deal with their own men. They learned that something like forty telegrams had been sent out by their officers during the evening to political and executive friends, asking a mustering out order. Saturday in Camp Thomas has no drills, excepting dress parade, so that there

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A VAST WAR FLEET.

SEVENTY WARSHIPS WILL SOON BE AT FORT MONROE.

ALL ARE TO BE PUT IN REPAIR.

SOME WILL BE SENT TO CUBA AND PORTO RICO LATER.

No Report Received From General Merritt as to the Extent of the Spanish Surrender—Efforts to Restore Manila Cable Unsuccessful.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor. The orders began issuing last Monday, when five ships were ordered to Fort Monroe. On the 16th, another ship was added. On the 17th, eight more were sent and on the 18th seventeen ships were added. To-day's orders include eighteen more ships. Before the orders began issuing, there were eight warships at Fort Monroe, so that the total up to to-day is fifty-seven.

Those included in to-day's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wompatuck, Morris, Grim, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massasoit, Sioux, Cheyenne, Wabash, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit and Yankton. These are the ships previously ordered and are mainly large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta and Castine.

The movement of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities, and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fever infection. They will now be put in thorough repair and their crews will be gradually changed from naval militiamen to sailors of the regular navy.

The navy department has not yet determined what ships will go to Havana, San Juan and other points of Cuba, and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the island. In the meantime, the matter of policing the shore points is being considered, and in due time a number of the light draught auxiliary craft and some of the single turreted monitors will be used for that purpose. It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in Southern waters.

Many naval vessels will be centered about the West Indies on this time forward, the navy department has issued a new floating dock recently bought in New York down the coast to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops dock. The dock is in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is covered in copper, and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation to-day. The authorities are still waiting for General Merritt's report on the list of casualties, and the state and navy departments are interested in ascertaining the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered—whether the city alone or if all the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been moved up to the close of office hours to-day.

The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue, but they have not proved successful thus far. The claims made in Madrid that the protocol, and not the capitulation, controlled the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be taken into consideration by the Madrid discussion. It is looked upon as rather academic, as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides, and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

Neither the state department nor the French embassy has yet received word from the French government that the French has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico, and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London press advices. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish generals and admirals now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, so that, if the names are correct, they will be lost in bringing the commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

GERMANS WANT NO ROW.

Highly Delighted to Find That Gen. Augustin's Departure Was Authorized.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail writes: "The newspapers exhibit almost childish glee at the statement that Admiral Dewey sanctioned Governor General Augustin's departure and declare that the English have nothing now on which to base machinations to disturb the relations between Germany and America."

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Koenigsche Zeitung denies the rumor that Germany has protested against the United States accepting a cooling station at Pago-Pago, in the Samoan islands, and declares that she would not dream of objecting to a step which America has an equal right with Germany to take.

SHAFTER TO COMMAND.

Wheeler Will Give Way to Him by Reason of His Seniority in Rank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—When Major General Shafter arrives at Montauk Point, L. I., next week, he will relieve General Wheeler of the command of the troops at that post by reason of seniority in rank. General Young, who was originally in command of the camp, relinquished the command to General Wheeler, who is superior in rank, and General Wheeler will follow the same course upon the arrival of General Shafter.

General Kent Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major General Kent has been transferred from the Fifth army corps to the Seventh, and has been ordered to report to General Lee for assignment for duty.

Naval Reserve to Be Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The naval reserve of Rhode Island left the navy yard to-day for Rhode Island. They will be honorably discharged.

